No. 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 14th October, 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

1. In these rules "the Inspector" means the officer appointed by the local Government under section 8, or the person authorized by such officer as aforesaid under section 9 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as "the Act," and "section" means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed or give written authority to some competent person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Forms Nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the medical officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such medical officer has had on opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such medical officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in form IX and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 58.

Boats, anchors and cables.

6. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits) at least two of which shall be lifeboats, according to the following scale :—

1	2	3
Gross tonnage of ship	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits L. × B. × D. × 6
500 and under 600 ...	3	600
600 „ „ 700 ...	3	700
700 „ „ 800 ...	4	800
800 „ „ 900 ...	4	900

1	2	3
Gross tonnage of ship	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits L. × B. × D. × 6
900 and under 1,000	4	1,000
1,000 ,, ,, 1,250	4	1,200
1,250 ,, ,, 1,500	6	1,500
1,500 ,, ,, 1,750	6	1,700
1,750 ,, ,, 2,000	6	1,800
2,000 ,, ,, 2,250	6	1,900
2,250 ,, ,, 2,500	6	2,000
2,500 ,, ,, 2,750	6	2,050
2,750 ,, ,, 3,000	6	2,100
3,000 ,, ,, 3,250	8	2,400
3,250 ,, ,, 3,500	8	2,500
3,500 ,, ,, 3,750	8	2,600
3,750 ,, ,, 4,000	8	2,700
4,000 ,, ,, 4,250	8	2,800
4,250 ,, ,, 4,500	8	2,900
4,500 ,, ,, 4,750	8	2,900
4,750 ,, ,, 5,000	10	3,300
5,000 ,, ,, 5,250	10	3,400
5,250 ,, ,, 5,500	10	3,500
5,500 ,, ,, 5,750	10	3,600
5,750 ,, ,, 6,000	10	3,700

Proviso.—Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with, although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

(2) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(3) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers, all properly secured.

(4) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat, in good order and secured by a lanyard; a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided: and a life-line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

7. Every pilgrim ship shall carry an accident boat swung outboard in the most convenient part of the ship and properly secured with belly bands, which shall be made fast with a strop and toggle on the davit or other convenient place. A mallet shall be secured beside the toggle ready for immediate use. The boat's falls shall be coiled down in the most convenient place (*not* in the boat) clear of the pilgrims. The following gear only shall be in the accident boat :—

(1) One oar for each man of the crew and two spare ones.
(2) A life-belt for each man in the boat to be kept on each man's thwart.
(3) Two boat hooks.
(4) One rowlock for each thwart and two spare ones.
(5) One life-buoy.
(6) One painter of reasonable length.
(7) Two plugs.
(8) One tiller, or one yoke and yoke lines.

(9) One white globe lamp.
(10) One good flare.
(11) One rope for each man in the boat securely made fast to the guy between the davit heads and of sufficient length to reach the water when the ship is light. Each rope to be made fast exactly above each thwart so that the man can hold on to it as the boat is lowered.

8. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

10. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book;

(*b*) Admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;

(*c*) not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer;

(*d*) a deep-sea leadline and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

11. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof; and

(*b*) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600: Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(2) If fire-annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate use.*

12. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

13. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever Lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

14. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between decks is strictly prohibited.

15. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold, but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

16. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys, with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved life-belt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person, on board; and such life-belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

EXPLANATION.—An "approved life-belt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it.†

* Fire engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

† Life-belts should be cut 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

17. Life-buoys shall be secured by toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

18. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks.

19. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim *(a)* in the first or upper between-deck 5 square inches, and *(b)* in the second or lower between-deck 10 square inches of ventilation area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation, such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see *(i)* that all airholes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo, into the between-decks; *(ii)* that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks respectively, is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and *(iii)* that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

20. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

21. Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

22. Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between-decks by means of side ports as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Inspector, require. The pilgrims shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a body hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

23. The upper deck of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

24. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arragements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A-shaped frame for the support of such tent.

25. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

26. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and, as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted handropes shall be fastened, conveniently near the ladders.

27. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

28. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing except life-belts with the consent of the Inspector given under rule 16, shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants.*

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of ten per cent should be used.

29. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the midship stanchions on the between-deck.

30. No timber or cargo of any kind, and only the necessary fittings properly secured and live-stock for consumption on the voyage, shall be allowed on the upper deck, which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusively reserved for the pilgrims.*

31. A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purpose; and they shall be marked or printed so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

32. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice	1 lb.	Tamarind ...	1 oz.
Flour or ship's biscuit ...	4 oz.	Condiments, chillies, garlic coriander seed or turmeric...	½ ,,
Pulse, dall ...	4 ,,	Salt ...	½ ,,
Ghee or oil ...	1 ,,	Firewood, dry ...	2 lbs.
Onions ...	2 ,,	Drinking-water from iron tanks ...	1 gal.
Pumpkins, yams or other vegetables ...	2 ,,		

Provided that, in the case of drinking-water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

A signboard written in bold letters in the Persian, Urdu and Guzarati characters shall be displayed at the place, to be approved by the Inspector, at which stores are dispensed, announcing that food can be procured there. At the same place shall be posted a table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Guzarati, and a price list in the same languages of the articles of food offered for sale.

33. Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the foregoing scale need not be provided for, those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under Section 18 that they have on board food sufficient for their own use.

34. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

35. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A.M., and 9 P.M.

(*2*) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(*3*) The Inspector may require the master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Mahomaden cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

36. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

* Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

37. Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking-water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

38. No certificate under Section 13 shall be granted unless the condenser cannot only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 37 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure, cold water fit to drink.

39. The tanks for storing drinking-water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

40. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the medical officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being re-filled.

41. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply.

42. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

43. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or extinguishing fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

44. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge cocks, one safety-valve and two mud-hole doors for the purposes of cleaning.

45. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ lbs. per square foot and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

46. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge-pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

47. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

48. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person, to be approved by the Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

49. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stowed away.

Cargo.

50. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage, to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

51. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals, latrines, and six superficial feet for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

52. The deck space may be distributed between the first and second class pilgrims as the master or owner may desire: Provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him, and provided that no part of a pilgrim ship shall carry more pilgrims than the number which that part of the ship is capable of accommodating in accordance with Notification No. 2145, dated the 17th September 1897.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

53. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary: Provided that the articles so kept do not exceed one maund (82 lbs.) in weight for each adult pilgrim or in the case of pilgrims who, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and a half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

54. (1) The hospital accommodation required under Section 21 shall be provided where convenient. A permanent hospital shall be provided for 5 per cent of the pilgrims on board and containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 32 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 192 cubic feet per head. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 432 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and of children under 12 years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with raised floors or platforms at least 4 inches off the deck when situated on an iron deck. If on deck they shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital. Permanent hospitals shall be used solely for the accommodation of sick pilgrims, and in so far as they are not required for the accommodation of such pilgrims, shall remain unoccupied.

(2) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The framework of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor † shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the medical officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the medical officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 70, none of those who have had access to such patients shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

55. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided.

Medical Stores, etc.

56. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the medical officer, namely:—

For any number or pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin cases	10 ,,
Preserved milk ‡ (1-lb. tins)	1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2-oz. tins or jars ...	1 lb.
Sugar	5 lbs.
Rum	1 quarter bottle.

* The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.

† For flooring sheet iron is the best material.

‡ The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

57. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below :—

(Weight and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers	Notes
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.	*Miscellaneous articles for one hundred pilgrims.*
,, carbolicum (cryst.) ...	1 ,,	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes
,, nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum	1 ,,	Adhesive plaster (in tin case) one yard
,, sulphuricum dilutum ...	1 ,,	Calico, two yards
,, tartaricum	2 ,,	Flannel, do
Æther sulphurus	½ ,,	Lint, four ounces
Alumen (in powder)	2 ,,	Bandages (roller), half a dozen
Ammonii carbonas	2 ,,	Paper for powders, etc., one quire
Argenti nitras	¼ ,,	Corks for bottles, 1 dozen
Borax	½ ,,	Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.
Calomel	¼ ,,	Bed-pan (metal), one
Chlorodyne	2 ,,	NOTE.—The preparations of ammonia, either, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well stoppered bottles
Chloroformum	1 ,,	Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent ...	¼ ,,	All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label
Copaiba	1 ,,	"Poisons" should be especially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them
Creasotum	¼ ,,	
Glycerinum	1 ,,	
Hydrargyrum cum creta	½ ,,	
Iodoformum...	1 ,,	
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract ...	½ ,,	
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ...	2 ,,	
Lini farina	2 lbs. in tin cases	
Liquor ammoniæ	1 oz.	
Liquor ammonii acetatis	6 ,,	*Disinfectants for each ship.*
Liquor epispasticus fortior ...	¼ ,,	Sulphur, 32 lbs.
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloatis ...	½ ,,	Corrosive sublimate, 5 lbs.
Chrysarobinum	¼ ,,	Pure phenic acid, 20 gallons
Magnesii carbonas	¼ ,,	Fresh slaked lime, 20 lbs.
Magnesii sulphas in tins	3 lbs.	Sulphate of iron, 10 lbs.
Oleum caryophilli	¼ oz.	Calvert's carbolic 15 per cent powder, 50 lbs. To be put up in ten hermatically sealed tins each containing 5 lbs.
,, menthæ piperitæ	¼ ,,	Methylated alcohol, 15 gallons
,, ricini	2 pints	Hydrochloric acid, 1 gallon
Phenacetin	¼ oz.	Impermeable bags of India rubber or tarred canvas, six
Pilula asafœtidæ composita ...	1 doz.	
,, colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 ,,	*Instruments for each ship.*
,, plumbi cum oplo B. P. ...	4 ,,	Boxes, chip, for ointment, 18 (1 oz. each.)
,, scillæ composita	4 ,,	Dispensing bottles (3 oz.) 12 each
Potassii bromidum	1 oz.	Glass measures, 2 oz., 2
,, chloras	1 ,,	,, ,, 2 drachms, 2
,, nitras	2 ,,	Pestle and mortar (brass), 1
,, permanganas	2 ,,	,, ,, wedgwood, 1
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5-gr. powders ...	1 doz.	Scales and weights (grains), 1
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5 gr. powders.	4 ,,	Spare weights (grains) 1 set
Pulvis jalapæ compositus	1 oz.	Splints (common) 1 set
Quininæ sulphas in 3-gr. pills ...	4 doz.	Silver catheter (No. 8 size) 1
,, sulphas in bulk	2 oz.	India rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10 ... 4 sets

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers	Notes
Salol ...	¼ oz.	Spatula ... 1
Sinapis (in powder)	4 „	Scissors (shop) 1
Sodii bicarbonas	1 „	Penknife ... 1
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 „	Syringe, ear, pewter ... 1
„ rectificatus	8 „	„ Eneme, patent ... 1
Tinctura aconiti	½ „	„ Urethral (male) ... 1
„ capsici	½ „	„ female... ... 1
„ digitalis	½ „	Infusion pot 1
„ ferri perchloridi ...	1 „	Pocket dressing case to contain 1 robe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps, plated, 6 suture needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20 grains).
„ iodi	½ „	
„ nucis vomicæ ...	1 „	
„ opii	1 „	
„ senegæ	1 „	
„ zingiberis	1 „	
Tragacantha powder	1 „	
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ „	
„ simplex	2 „	
„ sulphuris ...	2 „	
„ zinci	1 „	
Vaseline	2 „	
Vinegar	1 pint	
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.	
„ ipecacuanhæ	1 „	

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims.	Quantity.
Above 100 to 250	½ more than ... ...
„ 250 to 350	Twice ... ...
„ 350 to 450	Thrice ... ...
„ 450 to 550	Four times ... ...
„ 550 to 650	Five times ... ...

the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims, and so on.

58. The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of the inspection :—

(1) Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for——pilgrims proceeding to———in the S.S.————according to the above scale, [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale.]

Dated *Chemists.*

(2) Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship————and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Dated *Ship* *Health Officer.*

59. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

(2) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(3) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(4) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner:—

(*a*) Articles so contaminated or suspected of being so contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr. and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(*b*) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove, such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with disinfecting solution.*

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner:—

(*a*) The cabins† and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(*b*) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent of alcohol (*i.e.*, one gallon of methylated alcohol to every 10 gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution),‡ and, two hours after washing, scrubbed, and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(*c*) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out and the hold washed with sea-water and sprinkled with the corrosive sublimate solution.

60. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, etc., as often as required to do so by the medical officer.

61. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below:—

Iron boilers with covers—

For rice (large) ...	...	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
,, dall or curry (small)	...	

* One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used—

(*a*) Corrosive sublimate in the following proportion:—
Corrosive sublimate, ½ oz.
Hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.
Water, 3 gallons.
Fuchsin or losin, 5 grains.

(*b*) Pure phenic acid, five parts in 100 parts of water.

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are usefull for the following purposes:—

(*a*) Linen, clothes and articls soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution.

(*b*) Persons in attendance on the sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution, when washing themselves in the proportion of one part of the solution to 2,000 parts of water.

(*c*) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect articles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 220° Fahr. or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.

(*d*) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of three lbs. of lime to ten gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

† For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined space, one ounce of sulphur should be burnt for very 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completly closed during the operation and kept so for twelve hours.

‡ The washing should commence from the top, horizontally and downwards, so that the whole surface become covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

Iron ladles—		
For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.	
,, dall, etc. (small)		
Iron spoons, tinned	... 4	Two each pilgrim ship.
Curry-stones, with mullers	... 4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, etc.	... 6	
Gallon measure	... 1	
Half gallon measure	... 1	
Quarter-gallon measure	... 1	
Scales and weights or A spring balance	... 1	
Block-tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from 1 pint to 1 gallon...	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood	2	
Knives	... 2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each: Besides 3 for hatchways, 2 ,, latrines, 1 ,, hospital, and 1 ,, Surgeon, which are to burn all night. — there shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrims on board and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.

Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern: Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least ten hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.

Soap ... ... 1 lb. per pilgrim.

Buckets (galvanized iron) ... ... 2 for every 100 pilgrims.

Tubs (large) for bathing or washing ...	4	To each pilgrim ship.
* Tubs (smaller) for latrine use ...	4	
* Tin pots for latrine	12	
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12	
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women	2	
A dirt-shoot, moveable	1	
Deck scrapers	12	
Sand	1 ton	
Holystones or hard bricks ...	50	
Swabs or squeegees	18	
Brooms (country)	50	

* All these should be specially marked for privy use.

62. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims, or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims and at the rate of three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between decks or in the hold.

(2) The latrines shall be in a convenient and accessible place on the upper deck, and close up to the bulwarks or rails. They shall be made of iron and securely bolted down to the deck beams below the deck. They shall not project over the ship's side. They shall be so placed, that the soil shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening and well clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments. Each compartment shall not be less than 3 feet and 2 feet in size and shall have a separate entrance with door and be fitted with a seat or pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Each such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor shall be continued into the shoots and have a good fall from each end towards the shoot in the centre. The floor of the latrine shall be at least 1 foot above the deck to enable the deck beneath to be freely flushed. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy.

(3) All latrines shall be kept in good order and disinfected three times a day. They shall be continuously flushed by pipes laid on to them. These pipes shall be of not less than 2 inches internal diameter and fitted at each end of each set of latrines so that the latrines may be flushed from the ends towards the centre. The deck immediately about the latrines shall be enclosed with a ridge of wood 2 inches high to prevent the flushing water finding its way to other parts of the deck and the deck from this 2 inch ridge to the scuppers shall be covered with tin, lead or other metal.

(4) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every 100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000 one additonal sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(5) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

63. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation, shall be set apart exclusively for females, with a water pipe and tap in each for supplying sea-water for ablution.

Medical Inspection.

64. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or, under the supervision of the medical officer appointed by the local Government under section 32, by women appointed by the local Government in this behalf.

65. No articles found by the medical officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated, shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his order in the manner prescribed by rule 59.

66. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for any of the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (2).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage-money.

67. (1) The ticket which every pilgrim is, under section 35, entitled to receive:

(*a*) shall be sold from a book with counterfoils,

(*b*) shall be denoted by a serial number which shall also be stamped on the counterfoil, and

(*c*) shall be of canvas, paper or parchment, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide.

(2) On the ticket and its counterfoil shall be inscribed :—

(*a*) the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying.

(*b*) the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the local Government, and

(*c*) the words *food is procurable on board the ships.*

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

68. (1) Every intending pilgrim who, having purchased a ticket, has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (2), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (2), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage-money.

When a pilgrim dies on board ship before landing at the Camaran Lazaretto, the Master shall make over to his legal heirs if any on board or, if no such legal heirs are on board, shall add to his effects listed in accordance with rule 78 of these rules a sum equivalent to the fixed quarantine and sanitary dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah in all cases in which such dues have been paid by the pilgrim in addition to the passage-money or have been included in the passage-money under rule 67.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule.

Bombay Act II of 1887.

(3) The officer making an inspection under Section 32 or Section 33 shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrims ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage"; and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage-money paid by him.

(4) If the owner or agent neglects or refuses, on presentation, as provided by clause (3), of the cancelled ticket, to refund to the pilgrim the passage-money paid by him, such owner or agent shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for each day after the day on which the ticket was presented, during which the refund remains unpaid.

The Master, Owner, etc.

69. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the master shall give the notice required under Section 8 in Form No. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce, before the Inspector at the time of his inspection, a certificate in the following form:—

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows:

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to—

Class of pilgrims	Maximum number of tickets to be issued	Special accommodation and privileges (if any) to be reserved for each class
Class I		
„ II		
Pilgrims of the lowest class		

Dated.....

(Signed).....

Master.

.....

70. In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or master shall appoint to it a medical officer licensed under rule 80. A second medical officer licensed under rule 80 shall be similarly appointed if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male and, if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the medical officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or master, if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer

at the port of departure and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on board ship.

71. The master shall afford the medical officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores, and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

72. The master shall cause the statements required by Sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form No. V appended to these rules.

73. The bond required by Section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form No. VI appended to these rules.

74. Before sailing the master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form No. VII appended to these rules.

75. The master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules and of articles 92 and 151 to 161 of the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903, and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German, and in Persian, Urdu and Guzarati. The master shall afford every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

76. The master shall be jointly responsible with the medical officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled, are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage: that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the medical officer are complied with.

77. The master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores, to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the medical officer generally.

78. (1) When any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any of his legal heirs dies on the voyage, the master shall call a panch composed wherever possible, of four literate pilgrims and the medical officer on board the ship and shall make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, adding such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased and the names and addresses of the legal heirs and nearest relations in India as he may be able to gather.

(2) The inventory and particulars prescribed by sub-rule (1) shall be signed by the master and attested by the members of the said panch and the master shall then take charge of the effects of the deceased.

(3) If the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, the master shall immediately on the ship arriving in such port, make over the effects of the deceased with the said inventory and particulars to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence, the Magistrate in charge.

(4) If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the master shall make over the effects, with the said inventory and particulars as above, to the Britsh Consul at Jeddah.

79. The master shall cause the supplementary statement, required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be prepared in Form No. V appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Suplementary Statement required by section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895."

The Medical Officer.

80. (1) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the medical officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a medical officer shall be licensed by the local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such medical officer shall apply for a license to the Civil Administrative Medical

officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(2) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. VIII appended to these rules.

(3) No person shall be eligible for appointment as medical officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian or, who does not possess either a medical qualification registered in a Medical Register in the United Kingdom or a degree or license of one of the following Universities, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Allahabad, or the qualification of a Military Assistant Surgeon.

81. The medical officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the master, examine and check the medicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

82. The medical officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

83. The medical officer shall be present at the final inspection and, after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if statisfied, regarding arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form No. IX, appended to these rules.

84. The medical officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

85. The medical officer shall attend any medical officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

86. The medical officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

87. The medical officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of, choleraic indisposition or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

88. The medical officer shall be jointly responsible with the master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

89. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden) the medical officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

90. The medical officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, draw the attention of the master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 41.

91. The medical officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 59 and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

92. (1) The medical officer shall keep up regularly, from day to day throughout the voyage, the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.* :—

(*a*) a medical diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the master, and of compliance with or neglect of, such advice;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form No. X appended to these rules; and

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form No. XI appended to these rules.

(2) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

93. On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the medical officer shall submit his dairy and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and shall forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs-officer or to any officer authorized under Section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

No. I.

Certificate (A) under Section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship
register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to is sea-worthy, properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

No. II.

Certificate (B) under Section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under Section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the master of the said ship, and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen; that she is principally propelled by steam; that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam-power; that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board: that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the medical officer [or officers as the case may be] required by section 27 of the Act and the attendants prescribed by rule 70 of the rules thereunder.

I also certify that the master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 50 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board.

No. III.

Supplementary Certificate B under section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for the pilgrims remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

dated at this day of 19 .

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I,* , hereby give notice that the steamship register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning, of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of on a voyage to on the day of 19 .

* Here insert name of master, owner or agent.

No. V.

Statement to be furnished by the master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section 25 of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at

Crew	Number
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
Total ...	

Pilgrims.

	Names of Male Pilgrims			Number of Female Pilgrims			Number of infants (if any) under one year of age accompanying pilgrims entered in preceding columns		
	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class
Total									

The of 19 . Officer appointed under section 8, Act of 1895.

Master,

No. VI.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we of and of are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

And each of us, the said doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in council be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden* † the ‡ of a pilgrim ship called the now about to sail from the port of in British India to a port in the Red Sea, touching at Aden § and before applying for a port-clearance to the officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden * and * sureties † who are both resident in British India, have at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895

*Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only.
†(Is) or (are).
‡(Owner) or (owners).—(agent) or (agents) or (master).
§Insert names of any other ports to be visited.
*His or their.
†Names of sureties.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act, and if the master (* and medical officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of such rules, relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea, as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

*To be inserted if there is a medical officer.

No. VII.

Form of Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (medical officer) of tons, bound for with crew of persons† and pilgrims and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew, who have been examined by day on shore before embarkation and found free from plague.

It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from‡ epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

The clothing and bedding of the native crew and of the pilgrims have been disinfected on shore.

The vessel has been completely cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton apparatus before embarkation of the pilgrims.

Pilgrims	Men	...
	Women	...
	Boys	...
	Girls	...
	Infants	...

Total No.

This ship is measured for pilgrims exclusive of infants under one year.

†Including officers and able bodied seamen.

‡Or as the case may be.

No. VIII.

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of Pilgrims.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practice medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims proceeding, under the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[*Here enter seal of office.*]

Signature of recipient. Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General, in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or Officer in charge of office; or Port Health Officer or Port Surgeon.

Note.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. It is desirable that medical officers should be Muhammadans.

No. IX.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 19 .

Dated

Medical Officer

In charge of pilgrims'

Ship.

No. X.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases	Name	Age	Sex	Disease or cause of Admission	Dates of			Number of hours or days under treatment	Remarks
					Admission	Discharge or recovery	Death		

No. XI.

Register of Deaths.

Serial number	Name	Age	Time of occurrence		Cause	Remarks
			Date	Hour		

A. EARLE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.